

The merchant who is a good advertiser has to confine most of his "worrying" to such things as the expansion and improvement of equipment, the addition of new lines and stocks, the finding of more help, the problem of larger quarters.

# The Courier-Journal.

Once in a while a business, like a vegetable, will "grow wild"—without any advertising. But you cannot depend upon a "crop" GROWING WILD—nor a business.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,076.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS. (ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

## TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have the Courier-Journal forwarded to your mail address while on your vacation. Call at the office and leave your order, or telephone Circulation Department—Home or Main 276. If your subscription is a paid-up one, please state so.

## The Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky—Showers and cooler Tuesday afternoon or night; Wednesday partly cloudy. Indiana—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable. Tennessee—Showers and cooler Tuesday afternoon or night; Wednesday partly cloudy.

## THE LATEST.

Judge Moody, presiding at the Hargis trial in Sandy Hook, overruled a motion for a continuance of the cases and also ordered a dismissal of the jury panel which has been summoned, ordering a new panel to be selected by the old commission. Many important witnesses are still absent but the cases against the numerous defendants probably will be tried.

By the explosion of a case of powder in the hands of a gunner in the after superimposed turret of the battleship Georgia, in Massachusetts Bay, yesterday, six men were killed and fifteen injured. Not one of the persons in the turret escaped injury. Midshipman Faulkner Goldthwaite, of Kentucky, was among the killed.

The towboat Mary Michael broke her shaft while at the mouth of the Forked Deer river, below Paducah, and the engines on one side were demolished. The wheel dropped into the river and the boat was beached and deserted by the crew. The engineer narrowly escaped death from a flying fragment of the cylinder.

A warrant was issued at Boise yesterday charging perjury against C. W. Allen, a telegraph operator, who testified for the defense in the case of William D. Haywood. Several witnesses contradicted the testimony given by Allen. Eleven witnesses in all testified yesterday in rebuttal.

Judge John D. Carroll, who has no opposition for the nomination, will be declared the Democratic candidate for the seat on the Appellate bench from the Fifth district when the committee meets Wednesday. It is probable the Republicans will nominate a man against him.

The answer of the Standard Oil Company to the action brought at St. Louis by the Federal Department of Justice was filed yesterday. Taking up each of the specific allegations of complaint it denies the defendants have engaged in any conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The Attorney General has completed his examination of the charges against United States Judge Thomas C. Humphrey, of the central district of the Indiana Territory. As a result, Judge Humphrey has been exonerated.

Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has authorized the admission to ball of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, under indictment on the charge of murdering former Senator Brown, of Utah.

The trial of four of the Italians charged with the kidnapping and murder of eight-year-old Walter Lamana, began yesterday in the courthouse of St. Charles Parish, La., before Judge Pennington E. Edrington.

John J. Gatewood, who represented Allen county in both branches of the General Assembly, was buried yesterday at Scottsville. He died Saturday at the home of his daughter in Nashville.

A Berlin dispatch to an Indianapolis paper says the marriage of Albert J. Beveridge to Miss Katherine Eddy, of Chicago, will take place August 7 at the American Embassy in Berlin.

The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, who lives in Orange, N. J., celebrated his ninetieth birthday yesterday.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies met yesterday at Indianapolis in its sixth annual convention with about 300 delegates in attendance.

Night riders visited the farm of J. W. Barefield, in Trig county, Saturday midnight, shot up the house and terrorized the occupants.

John H. O'Neal, former Representative in Congress from the Second Indiana district, is dead.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth.

Railroad traffic is partly suspended in Southern Nebraska as a result of recent heavy rains.

A serious coal famine is being felt throughout the Northwestern States.

Floods are causing great destruction and many casualties in Germany.

## TWO SURVIVE LINCOLN'S AX

Pflanz and Adams Re-appointed To Office.

Phil. B. Thompson, Clerk and Scott Bullitt, Sheriff.

R. L. Page, County Attorney, With Dr. Duncan, Coroner.

EMIL PRAGOFF, SURVEYOR.

## NEW COUNTY OFFICERS.

Walter P. Lincoln, Judge of County Court, succeeding Charles A. Wilson, ousted.  
R. L. Page, County Attorney, succeeding R. W. Bingham, appointed Mayor.  
Phil. B. Thompson, County Clerk, succeeding W. J. Semolin, ousted.  
A. Scott Bullitt, Sheriff, succeeding Henry Bell, ousted.  
John R. Pflanz, Jailor, reappointed.  
John M. Adams, Assessor, reappointed.  
Dr. Ellis Duncan, Coroner, succeeding Dr. Harris Kelly, ousted.  
Emil Pragoff, Surveyor, succeeding Robert H. Young, ousted.  
Irvine Hampton, probably Assistant County Attorney, succeeding R. L. Page, appointed County Attorney.

The moment Judge Walter P. Lincoln took his seat upon the bench in the County Court yesterday morning he produced a sheet of typewritten paper from his pocket and proceeded to read off his list of appointments to fill the county offices made vacant by the decision of the Court of Appeals. They were announced as follows:

County Clerk—Phil B. Thompson, Sheriff—Scott Bullitt.  
Jailer—John R. Pflanz.  
County Attorney—R. L. Page.  
Assessor—John M. Adams.  
Coroner—Dr. Ellis Duncan.  
Surveyor—Emil Pragoff.

At that time nearly all of the appointees had gathered in the court room or arrived a minute or so later. Many of their friends were also present and congratulations were freely showered upon the successful ones. Several of the retiring officeholders were on hand and received condolence, smiling and good naturedly.

Not long after the appointments were announced Judge Lincoln administered the oath to each officer, thereby fully qualifying him to proceed with his duties at once.

This applied immediately in the case of Mr. Thompson, who tendered for the court's inspection an unlimited bond which requires faithful performance of his duties and upon which a surety company appeared as security.

## Swear in Deputies.

Shortly afterward the entire force of deputies in the County Clerk's office appeared in the court room and were administered the oath of office as the incoming officers' appointees.

This step was taken so as to insure against any hitch in the discharge of the important public duties which that office is daily called upon to perform.

When asked whether he intended to make any changes in the force sooner or later Mr. Thompson replied: "I have no idea of making any sweeping changes in the office force as it now stands. Of course, I am not at all familiar with its requirements and cannot be until I have handled its affairs for a while. I can tell better than what's needed."

## No Longer School Trustee.

Regarding his position in the School Board Mr. Thompson said: "I suppose there is no legal necessity for me to resign from the School Board. The fact of my accepting this office makes my position on the board vacant. At least that is my understanding of the law. If, however, my colleagues feel that I should tender a formal resignation I will do so. The question has been before me such a short time I have had but little opportunity to act."

Sheriff A. Scott Bullitt will doubtless not actually take charge of the affairs of his office for several days or a week. Sheriff Henry A. Bell must first receive his quietus from the State Auditor. The Fiscal Court will appoint a man to check up the books of the office. Mr. Bullitt then gives his bond and takes charge.

Mr. Bullitt has not yet intimated what his policy would be toward the present force of deputies in the Sheriff's office, though it is not believed he will disturb the present force to any extent. One deputy was asked regarding a rumor that the entire force would walk out when Mr. Bell quit.

## Sheriff Bullitt Popular With Deputies

"There is absolutely no truth in that," he said. "None of the boys are independently wealthy that I know of, and they are going to hang on tight unless they are shaken loose."  
In the course of his law practice Mr. Bullitt has become personally known to all the Deputy Sheriffs, and was popular among them before he was (Concluded on 8th Page, 1st Column.)

## SHELLEY AGAIN TAX RECEIVER

Re-appointed To Office By Mayor Bingham.

William Bosler Succeeded By W. N. Paul, As Bailiff.

Claud W. Johnson To Fill Alf Oldham's Place.

BISHOP SURPRISES HOWE.

## NEW CITY OFFICERS.

R. W. Bingham, Mayor, succeeding Paul C. Barth, ousted.  
Thomas A. Shelley, Tax Receiver, reappointed.  
Ralph H. Blain, City Judge, succeeding John McCann, deceased.  
W. N. Paul, Bailiff, succeeding William Bosler, ousted.  
Claude W. Johnson, Clerk of Police Court, succeeding Alf V. Oldham, ousted.  
W. W. Davies, John Stites and Judge James P. Gregory, Board of Public Safety, succeeding James B. Smith, John M. Settle and John D. Wakeland, resigned.  
James B. Brown, T. J. Humphreys and W. N. Cox, Board of Public Works, succeeding Charles B. Norton, John H. Weiler and Andy Vogt, resigned.

Thomas A. Shelley was appointed to his present office—that of City Tax Receiver—yesterday, and Capt. M. N. Paul was appointed Bailiff of the City Court to succeed William Bosler, the appointments being made by Mayor R. W. Bingham. The Mayor also announced the appointment by Judge Randolph H. Blain of Claude W. Johnson to succeed Alf Oldham, Clerk of the Police Court. Late yesterday afternoon the Mayor announced that he had written a letter to Frank Drewry, Assistant Wharfmaster, requesting him to hand in his resignation. The salary attached to the office is \$100 a month.

The Mayor said last night that he did not know whether he would make the rest of his appointments today, or arrived a minute or so later. Many of their friends were also present and congratulations were freely showered upon the successful ones. Several of the retiring officeholders were on hand and received condolence, smiling and good naturedly.

Not long after the appointments were announced Judge Lincoln administered the oath to each officer, thereby fully qualifying him to proceed with his duties at once.

This applied immediately in the case of Mr. Thompson, who tendered for the court's inspection an unlimited bond which requires faithful performance of his duties and upon which a surety company appeared as security.

## No Changes in Shelley's Office.

Thomas A. Shelley, who succeeds himself in office, is one of the most popular officials about the City Hall. It has been predicted all along that he would be allowed to retain his office. He has been careful and painstaking and it would have been a hard matter to find a man who could have taken up his work where he would have been compelled to leave off. He announced yesterday afternoon that all those employed in his office under him will be permitted to retain their positions.

## Capt. Paul Charity Worker.

Capt. M. N. Paul, the newly appointed Bailiff of the Police Court, is a well-known charity worker of Louisville, and has been associated with Mayor Bingham in work connected with the Louisville Charity Organization Society. For that reason, Mayor Bingham considers him well suited to assist Judge Blain in the work he is doing in the Police Court.

Claude W. Johnson, who was appointed by Judge Blain Clerk of the City Court, is forty-one years old and lives on the Park boulevard. He is married, and for a number of years has served as court stenographer. For fourteen years he was employed in the office of Bodley & Baskin, attorneys, and for five years he was employed by John B. Baskin, referee in bankruptcy. He was assistant stenographer during the last Constitutional Convention.

When questioned last night relative to a rumor that became current to the effect that A. T. Macdonald, formerly managing editor of the Herald, was slated for either the appointment of City Treasurer or that of Mayor's secretary, Mayor Bingham said that Mr. Macdonald had not even been an applicant for any appointment.

## Mr. Macdonald Not Applicant.

"I class Mr. Macdonald among my personal friends, and I hold him in the highest esteem," said the Mayor, "but he is not even an applicant for appointment under me."

Frank Drewry, who was yesterday asked to hand in his resignation as Assistant Wharfmaster, is a brother of Thomas Drewry, Representative in the Legislature from the Eleventh and Twelfth wards.

Mayor Bingham would not indicate last night whom he will name to succeed Mr. Drewry.  
For the purpose of urging Mayor Bingham to appoint William Shumate Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, a delegation representing the railroad brotherhoods called at the (Concluded on 8th Page, 3d Column.)

## BLOW FALLS ON HEADS OF POLICE

Major Ridge and Every Captain Reduced To Ranks.

Lieut. Edward Burke In Berth of Night Chief.

Bright, Schmidt, Fitzgibbons and Meyers, Captains Now.

KRAKEL MAY QUIT AS OFFICER.

## NEW POLICE OFFICERS.

Col. Jacob H. Haeger, Chief of Police, succeeding Col. Sebastian Gunther, resigned by request.  
Maj. Edward Burke, night Chief of Police, advanced from rank of Lieutenant, succeeding Maj. Patrick Ridge, reduced to patrolman.  
Capt. Edward Bright, restored to rank from Lieutenant, to which he formerly had been reduced.  
Capt. William Schmidt, advanced from rank of Lieutenant.  
Patrolman James Hendricks, advanced from rank of Lieutenant.  
Capt. Henry Meyers, advanced from rank of patrolman to which he formerly had been reduced from Lieutenant.  
Patrolman Sam Owens, reduced from rank of Captain.  
Patrolman Andrew Krakel, reduced from rank of Captain.  
Patrolman James Kinnearney, reduced from rank of Captain.  
Patrolman John P. Schneider, reduced from rank of Captain.  
Patrolman J. P. Jacobs, reduced from rank of Captain.

Six police captains and Maj. Patrick Ridge, Night Chief of Police, were reduced to the ranks by the Board of Public Safety yesterday, shortly after the noon hour.  
Maj. Ridge and Capt. James Hendricks immediately announced their intention of resigning from the force, but had not done so up to the time of closing the office of the board. Capt. James Kinnearney said he would leave to-day on his annual furlough of ten days, after which he would report for any duty to which his superiors might assign him.

Capt. Andrew Krakel, the oldest man in point of service connected with the Police Department, will request that he be reinstated long enough to permit of his resigning on the pension of a captain. The others who were officially decapitated yesterday likely will continue in the service, at least for a time, as patrolmen.

Those whose official heads were dropped into the basket yesterday are: Maj. Patrick Ridge, Night Chief of Police; Capt. Sam Owens, Capt. James Hendricks, Capt. Andrew Krakel, Capt. John P. Schneider, Capt. J. P. Jacobs and Capt. James Kinnearney.

## Those Who Profited.

Lieut. Edward Burke, of the first police district, was promoted by the board to the office of Night Chief. Others benefited by the shake-up are: Lieut. Edward Bright, Lieut. William Schmidt, Lieut. Thomas Fitzgibbons and Patrolman Henry Meyers, all of whom have been promoted to the rank of captain.

## Not One Captain Spared.

The sweep among the captains of police was a complete one, not a single officer of that rank having escaped. While four of the captains were expected to be reduced the blow fell heavily and without warning upon the heads of Capt. Andrew Krakel and Capt. J. P. Jacobs.

Capt. Krakel is the veteran member of the Police Department, and had held the rank of captain for the last twenty years. He has acted as Night Chief on numerous occasions. On last Sunday he celebrated the forty-first anniversary of his connection with the Police Department. He is sixty-three years old, and has always been one of the most popular men connected with the force.

## Capt. Krakel Taken Unaware.

Immediately after hearing of his reduction to the ranks Capt. Krakel called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of getting an interview with the Mayor. So many callers were ahead of him, however, and the Mayor was so late in returning to his office that Capt. Krakel decided to defer the interview until a later date.

"I was completely taken off my feet by the news that I had been reduced to the ranks," said Capt. Krakel yesterday. "I became a member of the Police Department July 14, 1886, having been appointed a patrolman at that time. I have received promotions from time to time, until finally, about twenty years ago, I became a captain. I had been a member of the department just forty-one years last Sunday."

## Would Resign As Captain.

When asked whether he would tender his resignation and retire from the force on the pension of a patrolman, Capt. Krakel said he did not know what he would do.

## May Ask the Mayor to

have me reinstated long enough to enable me to retire on the pension of a captain—\$700 a year. I believe the Mayor will do this, as I have given the best years of my life to the service. Of course, if the Mayor refuses I shall have to make the best of the situation."

## Mayor Bingham Is Willing.

When told last night that Capt. Krakel had called at the City Hall for the purpose of asking his reinstatement long enough to be allowed to retire on the pension of a Captain, Mayor Bingham said that some portions of Capt. Krakel's record were good, while others did not reflect credit upon him. "You know, Capt. Krakel was in charge of that district wherein were committed so many outrages during the 1905 election," said Mayor Bingham, "and he did not lift a finger against the offenders. It would be impossible for us to continue a man like that in the rank of Captain."  
"Due to his length of service, however, if the Board of Public Safety, and I think I have the best board in (Concluded on 3d Page, 1st Column.)

## NEW PANEL ORDERED IN HARGIS' TRIAL

JUDGE MOODY DECIDES FIRST ILLEGALLY DRAWN.

MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE OVERRULED BY COURT.

SEVERAL WITNESSES ABSENT.

Sandy Hook, Ky., July 15.—[Special.]—Judge Moody to-day overruled the motion for a continuance in the Hargis case and Judge Hargis will be placed on trial. Attorneys for the Commonwealth then filed a challenge to the entire panel of the jury and filed the affidavit of Commonwealth's Attorney Waugh showing that the panel had not been selected by the regular jury commission, but by a commission appointed by Judge Redwine at the last term, the regular jury list in the wheel having been exhausted.

Mr. Young for the defense, said this was the manner ordinarily employed by courts in selecting jurors and that the objection was only technical. Judge Moody, in deciding the motion, said it was a failure to comply with the statute, and he discharged the entire panel.

The attorneys for the Commonwealth are very much pleased with the ruling of Judge Moody in discharging the jury panel selected by the new commission and directing a panel to be named by the regular commission.

Baillifs have been sent to Breathitt and Perry to summon the Commonwealth witnesses. B. R. Jett, for the Commonwealth, says that since the trials have begun he proposes to stay here for the trial of all the cases, if it takes all summer.

Judge Moody directed the jury panel to be selected by the old commission. The sheriff will summon the commission to appear in court to-morrow, when the trial will proceed. A large number of the friends of the prosecution from Breathitt country are here, although some important witnesses are absent.

## MEMORIAL TABLET TO PATRICK HENRY

ONE TO BE PLACED IN HISTORIC ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

ASSOCIATION WILL BE FORMED TO CARRY OUT PLAN.

NEW YORKER TO BE DONOR.

Washington, July 15.—[Special.]—Old St. John's church in Richmond, Va., the historic edifice in which Patrick Henry made his speech in opposition to King George and the English Government prior to the War of the Revolution, is to have a handsome brass tablet of the patriot erected within its walls. Mr. E. St. John Matthews, of New York, has written Mayor McCracken, of Richmond, a letter in which he suggests the placing of such a tablet in the church. The memorial is to be of bronze, upon which will be a bas-relief portrait of Patrick Henry.

The suggestion of Mr. Matthews has been received with enthusiasm. It is stated, in Richmond, and an association will be formed to carry out the idea. Much interest centers around the old church and Patrick Henry is held in high esteem by the people of Virginia, so that the erection of the memorial is assured. The details of the plan are now being worked out and will be made public, it is understood, in a few days.

## FISH AND GAME LAW UPHELD BY COURT

CONSTITUTIONALITY ATTACKED BY MEN WHOSE NETS WERE BURNED.

Frankfort, Ky., July 15.—[Special.]—Special Judge J. F. Johnson, in the County Court here to-day, upheld the constitutionality of the State fish and game law. The decision was made in the case resulting from action taken by the Franklin county Game Warden against Newton Dean and others charged with netting fish in the Kentucky river. Game Warden Duvall burned a pile of captured nets in the courthouse yard and Dean and other plaintiffs filed suit to recover damages against him.

When told last night that Capt. Krakel had called at the City Hall for the purpose of asking his reinstatement long enough to be allowed to retire on the pension of a Captain, Mayor Bingham said that some portions of Capt. Krakel's record were good, while others did not reflect credit upon him. "You know, Capt. Krakel was in charge of that district wherein were committed so many outrages during the 1905 election," said Mayor Bingham, "and he did not lift a finger against the offenders. It would be impossible for us to continue a man like that in the rank of Captain."

## Must Answer Perjury Charge

Witnesses Contradict Testimony of C. W. Allen.

Second Haywood Witness To Get Into Trouble.

Harry Orchard Again Recalled To Stand.

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—Another warrant charging perjury against a witness who has testified for the defense in the case of the State of Idaho against William D. Haywood was issued this evening. C. W. Allen, formerly a telegraph operator and ticket agent at the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad at Cripple Creek, Col., is charged with the offense by the Prosecuting Attorney of Ada county. He will be arrested to-night. Both Allen and McGee, who was arrested on the same charge, will be given an opportunity to furnish bonds and the preliminary hearing will be set to take place within the next few days.

Eleven witnesses in rebuttal were examined to-day in the Haywood trial. Harry Orchard reappeared on the stand and was asked a few questions as to his acquaintance with some of the witnesses of the defense who have testified as to his movements. On being turned over for cross-examination he admitted that his uncle, Peter McKinley, committed suicide by hanging thirteen or fourteen years ago. Counsel for the defense asked Orchard if this uncle was not insane before he killed himself and also tried to show by the witness that his maternal grandfather was insane, his uncle being imaginary crimes committed a long time ago in Ireland. Orchard denied all knowledge of the grandfather, but admitted that his uncle was demented.

## WRECKED TOWBOAT DESERTED BY CREW

SHAFT BREAKS, DEMOLISHING ENGINE ON ONE SIDE.

FLYING FRAGMENT NARROWLY MISSES ENGINEER.

SIMILAR ACCIDENT TO PACIFIC

Paducah, Ky., July 15.—[Special.]—Capt. Emory Voight, Mate Charles Mitchell and the entire crew of the towboat Mary Michael have returned to this city by rail having left their boat lying at the mouth of the Forked Deer river with a broken shaft and demolished engine room. The accident occurred Sunday morning while the boat was leaving the Forked Deer river at its junction with the Mississippi river for Paducah with two barges of logs for the Ferguson Palmer mill.

Engineer George Kreutcher had a narrow escape from a flying piece of the cylinder. Just as he left his chair on the boiler deck to enter the engine room the shaft broke and a piece of the cylinder struck the chair, splintering it and hurling the fragments into the river. The accident was so sudden that Capt. Voight, in the pilot house, was knocked down and various other members of the crew were shaken up. The damage will be between \$2,500 and \$3,500, as the fine engines on one side were almost totally wrecked by the reaction of the cylinder. The Mary Michael is the property of the heirs of the George Rock estate.

The wheel dropped into the river after the accident and the boat floated dangerously for a mile or so before the crew could bring it to the bank. One anchor was lost and several ropes and chains were parted in this effort. The boat was finally gotten to the bank by pitching out anchors toward the bank and hauling on the ropes. Fortunately when the accident occurred the boat was not far out in the river. The wheel and what fragments that could be caught were tied to the boat and the crew took two wagons and drove twenty miles to Ripley, Tenn., from there coming up to Paducah by rail. Capt. Voight to-day is looking for another towboat to go down after the Mary Michael.

Almost coincident with the accident to the Mary Michael was a similar accident to the Pacific No. 2, one of the Pittsburgh-New Orleans towboats. The Mary Michael passed the Pacific Thursday at Stewart's landing on the Mississippi river below Cairo and the shaft broke and the boat was lost and was wrecked. Other boats making Paducah have met with accidents near the Forked Deer river.

The explosion at the residence of Fred Bradley in San Francisco was again under consideration to-day, the State undertaking to show that the effect of an explosion of illuminating gas could not have been that described in the depositions taken for the defense in San Francisco. The manager of the Boise Gas Company, C. D. Lumsden, who was at one time a resident of New York, qualified as an expert. He discredited the position that gas could be ignited by the glow at the end of a cigar. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Richardson and showed a close technical knowledge of gas and its possibilities as an explosive. The general effect of his evidence was that the explosion at the Bradley home could not have been caused by gas.

## Clash Between Lawyers.

Much excitement was caused by a wordy engagement between E. F. Richardson and E. M. Sabine, an attorney of Idaho Springs, Col. Sabine was engaged in the prosecution of a number of cases charging fourteen members of the Western Federation of Miners with crime and conspiracy during the labor troubles of 1903. Mr. Richardson was the defending counsel in these cases. Sabine intimated his willingness to tell many things that Richardson appeared anxious to keep out of the records, and it kept Haywood's counsel busy heading the witness away from dangerous ground. Sabine admitted that Richardson had beaten him and had cleared his clients, but he managed to get before the jury his opinion that the defendants were guilty, notwithstanding a verdict of the jury to the contrary.

## ELEVATOR-MAKERS' STRIKE FOLLOWS MEN'S DISCHARGE.

Otis Company, However, Expects to Resume Full Operations by the End of This Week.

When Rudolph Reinberger, head elevator builder, and Louis Zettler, machinist, were discharged from the employ of the Otis Elevator Company last week, a committee waited on J. E. Wilkens, the local manager, and asked that they be given some assurance that no more men would be discharged. No such assurance was granted then and Saturday, through J. D. Buckalew, one of the national officers of the Machinists' Union, and William Young, of

## MUST ANSWER PERJURY CHARGE

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TELLS OF DEMENTED UNCLE.

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## BLOW FALLS ON HEADS OF POLICE

(Continued From First Page.)

the country, decides to reinstate Capt. Kralak long enough for him to resign and obtain a Captain's pension, I shall not oppose the matter. Capt. Kralak's case is entirely in the hands of the Board of Public Safety, however."

### Six Years As Night Chief.

Maj. Patrick Ridge, the deposed Night Chief, was appointed a patrol-



CAPT. WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

man October 3, 1883. He has thus been connected with the Police Department for the last twenty-four years. During the last six years he had held the rank of Night Chief of Police. He was serving as Lieutenant when he received his last promotion under former Mayor Charles F. Granger, having been appointed a Captain and later Major of Police on the same day.

### Younger Men Who Suffered.

Capt. Sam Owens became connected with the Police Department September 12, 1886, and had held the rank of Captain for the last six years.

Capt. James Hendricks was Col. Sebastian Gunther's right hand man, and was stationed at the Central police station. He became connected with the department January 8, 1889, and had held the rank of Captain for ten years.

Capt. John P. Schneider became a Captain seven years ago. He has been connected with the department since May 14, 1891. He said yesterday that he did not know what he would do.

Capt. J. P. Jacobs was appointed a patrolman January 16, 1878. He was one of the most fearless and most vigilant officers in the department.

Capt. James Kinnear was promoted



CAPT. EDWARD BRIGHT.

to the rank of Captain March 17 of this year, during Mayor Barth's administration, and following lauded service during the disorder incident to the street car strike. Prior to his promotion he had served six years as Lieutenant of Police. He has been connected with the Police Department since January 6, 1888.

### Kinnear Will Not Quit.

"When I return from my furlough, which begins to-morrow," he said last night, "I shall report for any duty to which my superior officers assign me and shall give my very best attention to whatever that may be."

### Meyer's Elevation a Surprise.

One of the surprises of the day in police circles was the promotion of Patrolman Henry Meyer to the rank of Lieutenant. He formerly held the rank of Lieutenant, however, and was promoted during Mayor Granger's administration. He has been connected with the



CAPT. THOMAS FITZGIBBONS.

Department since January 9, 1891. Capt. Edward Burke, who has been made Night Chief of Police to succeed Maj. Ridge, was appointed a patrolman May 16, 1874. He held the rank of Captain until six years ago, when he was reduced to Lieutenant. He is one of the most popular police officers on the force. Maj. Burke went on duty at Central station last night.

### Capt. Bright Aimed Higher.

Lieut. Edward Bright, promoted yesterday to the rank of Captain, has been

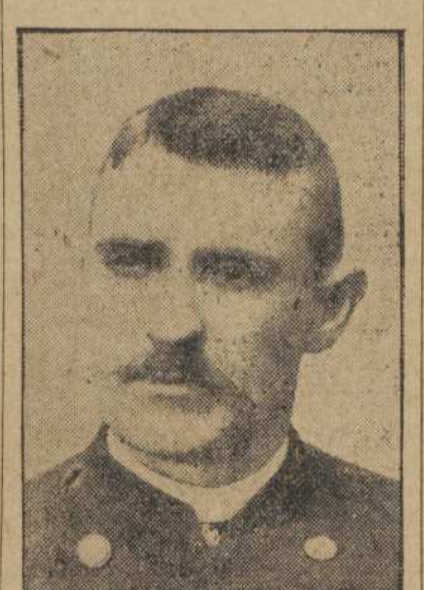
connected with the department for the last twenty-five years. For seventeen years previous to six years ago he held the rank of Captain. He was reduced in Mayor Granger's administration. His friends had hoped to secure for him the appointment of Night Chief.

### Two Captains Still Missing.

Two Captains of police are yet to be appointed by the Board of Public Safety, but it is likely these appointments will not be made for several days. Lieut. Stephen Wickham, it is believed, will be one of the two appointees. Other promotions are also to be made of men fitted to take the places of the Lieutenants who have been promoted.

### Capt. Kralak's Fate Severe.

Probably the greatest surprise of the day was the official decapitation of Capt. Andrew Kralak. Not only were his many friends surprised and shocked, but Capt. Kralak himself had not received the slightest inkling that he was to be reduced. The announcement



MAJ. EDWARD BURKE, Appointed Night Chief to succeed Maj. Patrick Ridge.

came to him like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, he not having been given an opportunity to resign on Captain's pension. Should he resign now, he would receive only a patrolman's pension, unless Mayor Bingham and the members of the Board of Public Safety see fit to reinstate him long enough to enable him to retire on a Captain's pension.

### "Sins of Omission" Responsible.

Col. J. H. Hauger, the new Chief of the Police Department, when asked yesterday why Capt. Kralak had been reduced to the ranks, replied that it was for "sins of omission rather than sins of commission." He said that Capt. Kralak was in charge of the district in which numerous irregularities occurred during the 1905 election.

"I can't think that the Mayor and Board of Public Safety realized what it meant to Capt. Kralak when they reduced him to the ranks without first giving him an opportunity to resign and receive a Captain's pension," said a friend of Capt. Kralak yesterday. "There is not a more perfect gentleman on the force than is Capt. Kralak. He is kind-hearted and obliging, yet un-



CAPT. HENRY MEYERS.

swerving when a matter of duty is involved. Never throughout his long career as a police officer, has he been called before the Board of Public Safety to answer charges. He is a man of sound judgment when it comes to dealing with intricate cases, and he has always enjoyed the implicit confidence of his superior officers. He is to be now to be required to do patrol duty, and I feel confident that some arrangement will be made which will enable him to be allowed to retire on the pension of a Captain."

### "For the Good of the Service."

It was 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Board of Public Safety adjourned for the day. It was in session probably two hours, during much of which Mayor Mayor Bingham was present.

W. W. Davies, chairman of the board, when asked why the seven police officers had been reduced, merely replied that it was for the good of the service. He said he was unable to state what other changes will be made in the department, but that it likely will require a few days before all changes are made.

### Catholic Federation Meets.

Indianapolis, July 15.—The sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies held its first business session to-day, following the celebration of solemn high mass of requiem at St. John's church. Three hundred delegates are attending the convention, representing a membership of 2,000,000.

Wintersmith's Chilli Tonic will rid you of malaria.

## SIUX TAMED

Red Cloud and American Horse Are Citizens.

LAST WAR CHIEFS OF FIERCE TRIBE BECOME VOTERS.

EXTERMINATION OF BUFFALO HELPED TO SUBDUDE INDIANS.

ALLOTMENTS ARE TAKEN.

(St. Paul Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.) Only the other day Red Cloud and American Horse, the two most famous of the surviving war chiefs of the Sioux nation, accepted individual allotments of land and became, under the act of Congress of 1887, full-fledged American citizens, qualified to vote, required to pay taxes and relinquishing forever the peculiar immunities and privileges of the "wards of the Government." There are still ten Sioux war chiefs that cling to the old tribal relationships, but it is probable that before the close of the present year a majority of these will have followed the example set by Red Cloud and American Horse, and that by the time of the next presidential election every living war chief of the Sioux will be qualified to vote.

### What Conquered the Dakotas.

Of all Uncle Sam's aboriginal enemies none were more implacable and stubborn than the Sioux, or Dakota Indians. They ranged at will over the vast stretch of territory reaching from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains and from Saskatchewan to the Arkansas River. They were the fiercest and most warlike of the Indians, and their extermination of the buffalo rendered it impossible for the Indians of the great plains to continue their nomadic career, and it was this rather than the valor of the American army that completed the conquest of the Sioux, and that makes it extremely improbable that they will ever again take the war-path.

The surviving war chiefs, therefore, are interesting links with the past, recalling days that will never be duplicated. These days already seem so remote that it gives one a feeling of surprise to learn that the roll call of the surviving chiefs is still so long. On the Standing Rock reservation, North Dakota, there are six—John Grass, Mad Bear, Cikaka, No Heart, Black Bull and White Bull. On the Pine Ridge reservation, South Dakota, there are also six—Red Cloud, American Horse, Short Bull, Bad Wound, Rocky Bear and Yellow Bear—belonging to the Ogallala division of the Sioux nation. These are the last of the red commanders whose savage hosts used to terrorize the whole district, crossed by the Overland and Montana emigrant trails, from Denver to the Black Hills, La Crosse, Missouri, had been ordered to the Horn Mountains. Most of them were only subchiefs, whose voices made but little impression around the council fires. Only one of the twelve, over the years, reached the dignity of head chieftainship of the whole Sioux nation. That was Red Cloud, who wielded a power greater than that of any other Indian now living.

### History of Red Cloud.

Red Cloud is now more than eighty years old, living with his wife in more or less content near the Pine Ridge agency. He is totally blind, almost deaf, and fast sinking into dotage, bearing little resemblance to the invincible warrior that used to terrorize the forty-niners on their way to the California gold fields. He was born about the year 1822, on the Northern Platte river, near the site of old Fort Laramie. He inherited his chieftainship from his father, whose name was Red Cloud, and who was a noted chief in his day, although his wars were waged against Crows, Cheyennes, Utes, Bannocks and Shoshones. Young Red Cloud took the warpath when fourteen years old and rose steadily until he became the greatest and most powerful chief of his age and generation—a position he held until he was formally deposed by Gen. Crook in 1876, when Spotted Tail was made chief of the Sioux nation in his place. In his prime he was described as a magnificent specimen of Indian physique, six feet tall, weighing 200 pounds, and capable of feats of prodigious strength.

Although Red Cloud was a hereditary chief, the fact gave him no great standing among his people. In order to make his voice heard around the council fires, and to obtain an important following of warriors it was necessary for him to prove his right to leadership and to distinguish himself by deeds of personal valor. Along about 1850 the Sioux nation, or rather that branch of it in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie, was divided into two hostile bands, known as the Bad Faces and the Cut-Offs. Red Cloud was chief of the Bad Faces, and the Cut-Offs were the latter sharing the honors with his son, Little Wound. Several fights took place between the bands, and the result was that on one day Red Cloud was attacked by seven of his enemies. Although wounded in many places, his physical powers were so great that he succeeded in killing them all, cutting off Chief Bull Bear's head and leaving the remainder to exhibit to the admiring warriors.

### Chief of All the Nation.

This exploit established his right to be considered one of the great leaders of the Sioux. It was followed by the battle of Little Bighorn, in which the Cut-Offs were unwilling to join him in moving to the South Platte river, in Colorado, and the Bad Faces, while Red Cloud led his people north to the Black Hills of South Dakota. Here he was joined by the Cut-Offs, and the latter, after a long and arduous journey, went into camp on the river, on the plateau just north of the present site of Rapid City, S. D. Here he was acclaimed head chief of the whole Sioux nation, although the Cut-Offs and a few other tribes refused to recognize his authority.

In the years that followed Red Cloud led his warriors in many fights against the Pawnees and Utes, as well as against the common enemy, the white man. How many attacks he led on the overland stages and on the cattle and sheepherders crossing the plains, or how many fights he engaged in against frontier troops, cannot be even guessed at. He was bitterly opposed to the building of the Union Pacific railroad, and he was one of the chiefs of the region to be traversed gave their consent, with a declaration that he would never leave the warpath until the building of the road was abandoned and until the white men left the country. He had yet to learn that "never" was a long, long time, and that the terrible white race possessed resources which the red aborigines never dreamed.

Judged from an Indian standpoint, Red Cloud's greatest exploit was what is known as the Fetterman, or Fort Phil Kearney, massacre, of December 1868. Phil Kearney was founded by Col. Carrington, in the foothills of the Big Horn mountains of Wyoming, on a branch of the Powder river. On the fatal 22d of December a party of woodcutters went to work down Pine creek, about a half mile from the fort. They were attacked by a small band of Indians, and Lieut. Fetterman was sent to their relief with eighty-five soldiers and two other officers. On the

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(DAILY AND SUNDAY)

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### For The Campaign.

The political battle in Kentucky this fall will be interesting. To keep thoroughly posted, it will be necessary to read THE TIMES. To induce our friends in the country to do this, we make a special offer of \$1.50 for THE TIMES for FIVE MONTHS, to be sent by mail, ON RURAL DELIVERY ROUTES ONLY. No orders accepted in city or town where we have an agent. Send your subscription at once, as this offer is limited to a few weeks.

**Louisville Times Company,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

appearance of the soldiers the handful of Indians (there were only eight of them) slowly drew off their arrows, leading the white men to believe that their ponies were lame and tired. The Pettetman had been ordered simply to relieve the woodcutters, but on no account to pursue the Redskins. Disregarding these instructions, he and his men followed the retreating warriors. Entering a narrow canyon, they were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming host of more than 500 natives. They were in a trap from which escape was impossible, and not one of the 100 more that the woodcutters, escaped alive. The decoy was planned and the ambush directed by Red Cloud in person, and his fame now eclipsed that of any other chieftain in America. The Cut-Offs forgot their hostility and joined him, and he became in fact as well as in name the undisputed chief of the whole Sioux nation, at that time numbering more than 75,000 persons. The Cheyennes and other tribes sought alliance with his forces, so that it is doubtful if any other war chief in America ever wielded a power and influence as great as that of Red Cloud during the decade from 1866 to 1876.

Undignified Treaty. The country was sick of the interminable tales of Indian wars, and the Fetterman massacre seemed the last straw. With undignified haste the Government agreed to a treaty with the Sioux, abandoning to them nearly all of North and South Dakota, northern Nebraska, northern Wyoming, northern and eastern Montana. This magnificent territory, comprising more than 240,000 square miles, was guaranteed to the Indians "forever" by solemn treaty. More than half of it was designated as Indian hunting grounds, which were to be sacredly preserved, and no special permission from the Indians themselves. The Government agreed to abandon and dismantle the chain of forts established along the Montana emigrant trail, running within a few miles of the base of the Big Horn mountains, and to withdraw all troops situated on the middle fork of the Powder river; Fort Phil Kearney, on the Clear Fork of the same stream, and Fort C. E. Smith, on the Big Horn river.

By this unwise and disastrous treaty the most advanced stages of the Montana trail given over to the tender mercies of the Sioux, but much of the territory of whites, Shoshones and Bannocks was surrendered to them. The Montana trail was reddened with the blood of emigrants; and the Shoshones, Crows and Bannocks were so persecuted, harried and driven from pillar to post by the exulting Sioux. The treaty was negotiated at Fort Laramie in 1868, and the forts designated were abandoned immediately. Red Cloud's name headed the list of chiefs and head men signing the treaty, and he claimed—and was conceded—the glory for the consummation of this most advantageous treaty to the Indians ever made with the American Government. By it the Sioux were guaranteed food for not only their own ancient hunting grounds, but also the hunting grounds of their hereditary enemies, upon which they had no legitimate claim whatever. As the Shoshones, Bannocks and Crows were friendly to the whites and freely took the warpath against the Sioux on the side of the American soldiers, this ignominious surrender of their lands looks at this distance like base treachery.

### Black Hill's Gold.

A treaty so sweeping and comprehensive in its provisions was sure to breed trouble. All of the Big Horn region and most of the Black Hills were to be definitely closed against the white man. True, it was conceded to the Indians at the time the treaty was made; but it was not long until rumors were heard that there was gold in the Black Hills. Red Cloud was relentless in pursuing, killing and scalping every white man who came within his range of the Black Hills, and was not at all particular about confining his efforts within those limits. Finally the rumors of gold in the Black Hills were confirmed by a military expedition led by Gen. Custer in 1874. After that treaty obligations prevailed little kept out the flood of white adventurers. In spite of Government proclamations, Indian massacres, and all the dangers of the unknown and inhospitable region, by the fall of 1875 the Black Hills echoed to the sound of the pick and shovel of the gold seekers. From Buffalo Gap to Inyan Kara, and from Bear Gap to Great Canyon.

Ill for One Month. Bloomington, Ind., July 15.—(Special.)—Howard Maxwell, one of the best-known citizens of Bloomington, died to-day of Indian fever, after a long and painful illness. He had been traveling man out of Indianapolis, died to-night of Bright's disease. He had been sick a month.

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KENTUCKY DAY WILL BE OBSERVED WITH FEAST.

BOONESBOROUGH ADORNED.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES**

**AT HIS CLUB.**

[New York Sun.]

A New York actor who played in London this spring belonged to the Lamb's Club. He was therefore admitted to the privileges of the Savage. While sitting with an English colleague in the club, which is notoriously unpretentious in its appointments of decoration and facilities, he asked if the Prince of Wales had been himself in the theater as his father did during the years that he held the title. "Yes," answered the English actor, "he is a member of this club."

To appreciate the impression that this made on the American it is necessary to understand something about the extreme simplicity of the club. The new York actors who go over to London and have the privileges of the Savage enjoy it very much, but they are never able to understand how such meager comfort may still be tolerated by men of the class that belong to the Savage.

"Does he ever come over here?" asked the American.

"Every other night almost," was the answer. "Then the Englishman looked about the room. 'There he is now,' he continued. 'He is sitting over there, at the corner with the dark blue suit on.' The Prince of Wales, who was seated at a table with a glass of ale and some crack-crack and cheese before him, was smoking a pipe and talking to two friends."

**ON TRIAL FOR MURDER**

**OF WALTER LAMANA.**

Hannville, La., July 15.—The jury which will try three men and a woman for the murder of little Walter Lamana was completed to-day. Many talesmen were excused because they objected to bringing in a verdict which might mean the hanging of Mrs. Camplasse, the woman prisoner. Owing to the fact that this trial is expected, as far as possible, to furnish an example which will check Italian blackmailing, great care was exercised to secure the most intelligent class of jurymen. Seven of them are planters.

**S.S.S. CURES**

**S.S.S. CHRONIC ULCERS**

Whenever a sore or ulcer refuses to heal it is because the blood is infected with poisonous germs or some old blood taint which corrupts and pollutes the circulation. Nothing is more trying than a non-healing, chronic old ulcer. The very fact that it resists all external applications, and ordinary treatments, is good reason for alarm, for the same germ which produces cancerous ulcers is back of every old sore, and especially is this true if the trouble be from any inherited taint. Surface treatment cannot reach the trouble—the blood is at fault and must be purified before a cure can be hoped for. In S. S. S. will be found a remedy for sores and ulcers of every kind. It is a perfect blood purifier—one that goes directly into the circulation and promptly cleanses it of all impurities, poisons and taints. The ulcer can never heal while the blood discharges into it the noxious matter with which it is infected, but when S. S. S. has rid the blood of this cause and freshened and built up the circulation the sore will heal naturally, and of its own accord. S. S. S. begins at the bottom and heals the place as it should be healed and makes a permanent and lasting cure. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any special medical advice desired will be sent free to all who write.

**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

**BARBERING PAYS.**

[New York Sun.]

Two brothers, manufacturers by trade and utterly unacquainted with the barbering business, have chosen barber shops as an investment for their surplus capital. They might have put more money into their regular business or invested in stocks, mines or what not, but looking over the business field in New York they decided that they could not do better than go into barbering.

The brothers now own nearly a dozen shops and employ about sixty barbers. Their business at first lay in the downtown business district only, but not long ago they bought the good will of a shop pretty well up town. One of the barbers employed in the shop would have been glad to buy it, but the brothers outbid him.

Each shop owned by these nonprofessional barbers has a manager, himself a practical barber, who keeps an eye on the business, and when the place is crowded with razor or scissors himself. There is a general manager, who visits all the shops from time to time and keeps an eye upon accounts and receipts.

Once a week the receipts and checks from all the shops are taken to the head shop down town, and there the whole week's business is put through a clearing-house process. On Saturday everybody is paid off in cash, and if the receipts in hand at any shop are not enough for the purpose the deficit is made up from the head shop. Two days' receipts are left in each shop for the payment of weekly wages, and this is usually enough for the purpose.

Wholesale barbering pays pretty well, because the owner of a dozen shops can buy supplies at the lowest prices, and

**NEWLY-APPOINTED**

**KENTUCKY POSTMASTERS.**

Washington, July 15.—Kentucky postmasters have been appointed as follows: Mattingly, Breckenridge county, Samuel S. Lashle; Robbins, Breathitt county, William S. Needham.

**TAKE WINTERSMITH'S TONIC.**



# Courier-Journal.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed to  
the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.

If writers who submit MSS. for  
publication wish to have related articles  
returned, they must in all cases send  
stamps. The editors are glad to examine  
MSS., but return postage must be  
inclosed.

TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1907

"Business."

Monday Evening, July 15.—The New  
York stock market was active and strong  
in the forenoon, after which it was dull  
and reactionary, closing with small mixed  
gains and losses.

Money on call was firmer at 2 1/2 to 4 per  
cent, ruling at 2 1/2. Time loans were  
dull and a trifle easier at 4 1/2 to 6. Sterling  
exchange stronger.

Favorable crop conditions caused a  
break in the Chicago wheat market, with  
September delivery closing 1 1/2 to 1 3/4  
net lower. Corn and oats were also down  
1/4.

The cotton market opened steady at an  
advance of 2 points to a decline of 2  
points, and after advancing about 10  
points developed a sagging tendency, final  
prices being 3 to 13 points lower than the  
opening.

The Chicago cattle market was weak to  
dull, the hog market weak to a  
shade lower and the sheep market weak.

The batch of appointments, headed  
by Scott Bullitt, for Sheriff, which was  
given out yesterday, will generally  
meet the public favor. Those of them  
who are best known are citizens of high  
character and popular belonging.

The important office of Sheriff could not be  
filled by a better man than Scott Bullitt.  
Competent, courageous and up-  
right, he gives assurance not only of  
fidelity to the service at large, but of a  
fair election in November, which should  
be the aim of us all, whether Democrats  
or Republicans.

The Lawyer's Privilege.

There was an important verdict in  
a prosecution at White Plains, New  
York, last week. A woman named Mae  
Parker had been convicted of an at-  
tempt to swindle a street railway com-  
pany, by seeking damages for a pre-  
tended injury on a car of which her  
husband, under an assumed name, was  
conductor. She was convicted of per-  
jury.

In the action against the railway  
company the plaintiff was represented  
by a lawyer named Alpheus Frank.  
He was indicted for subornation of per-  
jury. On the trial he claimed that he  
was the innocent victim of two im-  
postors, who had told him a well-de-  
vised story, which he believed.

Justly, however, were convinced that he  
was well aware of the character of  
his clients, and the falsity of their  
claims, and accordingly, he was found  
guilty.

Of course, a court of last resort  
may be asked to pass upon the correct-  
ness of the instructions upon which the  
conviction was had. If we assume that  
the law was correctly given to the jury,  
the case is worthy of the attention  
of those lawyers whose agents chase  
ambulance and who afterward advise  
the victims to bring suits for damages  
whether they were badly hurt, or  
whether they were in fault or not. If  
the lawyer is to be held responsible for  
the perjury which he advises and brings  
out, there will be some restraint upon  
the fake damage suits which are so  
often brought for pretended injuries, or  
for real injuries due to the negligence  
of the victims. Every person is entitled  
to competent legal assistance, but the  
lawyer is not a desirable citizen, and if  
he can be punished for it it will be all  
the better for the interests of justice.

The Trade of Southern Ports.

Ports on the southern, western and  
northern borders of the United States  
are steadily increasing their share of  
both the export and import trade, and  
the percentage of trade passing  
through the Atlantic seaboard is de-  
creasing. Such is the situation shown  
by the records of the Bureau of Com-  
merce and Labor. Comparing conditions  
in 1907 with those of 1897, the gains in im-  
ports is apportioned as follows: At-  
lantic ports show an increase of 79 per  
cent; Gulf ports, 220 per cent; Pacific  
ports, 11 per cent; Mexican border  
ports, 337 per cent; northern border  
ports, 113 per cent; interior  
ports, 130 per cent, and for the country  
as a whole, 90 per cent. In exports the  
relative increases are: Atlantic ports,  
46 per cent; Gulf ports, 163 per cent;

Pacific ports, 56 per cent; Mexican border  
ports, 139 per cent; northern border  
and lake ports, 211 per cent, and for  
the United States as a whole, about 80  
per cent.

The growth in prestige of Southern  
ports is peculiarly interesting as show-  
ing the forward movement of the South  
as a trade center. Savannah, for in-  
stance, shows an increase in the ton-  
nage of 2,000,000 in 1907, and ex-  
ported \$20,000,000 in exports, imports having  
been less than \$500,000 in 1897, and con-  
siderably over \$2,000,000 in 1907, and ex-  
ports \$23,000,000 in 1897 and over \$83,-  
000,000 in the fiscal year just ended—  
June 30, 1907. On the Gulf the principal  
ports, are, stated in the order of their  
importance and export trade in 1907: Gal-  
veston, New Orleans, Mobile and Pen-  
sacola. At Galveston imports increased  
from less than \$1,000,000 in 1897 to \$7,-  
000,000 in 1907, while exports increased  
from \$38,000,000 to \$244,000,000. At New  
Orleans imports increased from \$16,666,-  
000 in 1897 to about \$46,000,000 in 1907,  
while exports increased from \$101,000,-  
000 to \$171,000,000. At Mobile the principal  
business is in exports, which have  
grown from \$10,000,000 in 1897 to about  
\$24,000,000 in 1907.

It is observed that this drift of the  
foreign trade away from the Atlantic  
ports and toward the ports on the  
southern, western and northern borders  
occurs more largely in exports than in  
imports. The circumstance is explained  
largely by the fact that a much greater  
share of the grain and cotton now ex-  
ported reaches Europe by way of the  
Gulf, Pacific and northern border ports  
than formerly. The increase shown in  
imports is a consequence of the general  
increase in American imports from the  
Orient and Central and South America.

The record is one of which the South  
may well be proud. And it is one  
which our Northern neighbors may  
justifiably envy.

Exempting Private Property.

Among the practicable matters be-  
fore The Hague conference is the  
American proposal that private prop-  
erty at sea, except contraband of war,  
shall be exempt from capture or seizure.

This is by no means a new proposi-  
tion for this country. After the Crim-  
ean War the European Powers held  
a convention at Paris, at which it was  
resolved that "privateering is and re-  
mains abolished." Other nations not  
represented at that conference were  
invited to give their assent to its con-  
clusions. These were, in effect, a  
change in the law of nations, but not  
binding on any except those who gave  
their assent. It recognizes the prin-  
ciple that the law of nations may be  
changed by international agreement so  
as to bind those who assent to the  
change.

The assent of the United States to  
the clause abolishing privateering was  
particularly desired. This was by rea-  
son of the fact that this country had  
employed privateers to prey upon the  
commerce of an enemy, with very great  
success. In those days we had a great  
merchant marine, and our merchant  
vessels could be readily converted into  
privateers, which could prey upon the  
merchant vessels of the enemy, and run  
away from the warships. The position  
which we held then and for some time  
before was well stated by Richard Cob-  
den in the House of Commons in 1850:  
"If the spirit of America were once  
aroused and her resentment excited, her  
mercantile marine alone—the growth of  
commerce, the result of low taxation  
and a prosperous people—would be  
more than a match for any war navy  
that exists on the continent of Europe."

Naturally, the nations of Europe were  
anxious that a country with such re-  
sources for privateering should give  
its assent to its abolition.

This country was not indisposed to  
forego the advantages that its great  
eminence as the owner of a magnificent  
merchant marine then gave it, but it  
desired to see that the law of nations be  
made consistent. If it was to give up  
the privilege of preying on an enemy's  
commerce by granting letters of mar-  
que and reprisal, it desired to see  
recognized the corollary that private  
property at sea should not be subject  
to seizure and compensation. If this  
were done the temptation to send out  
privateers would be greatly lessened.  
For if merchant vessels may not be  
granted leave to seize private property,  
why should this be conceded to war  
vessels? So our Government agreed  
to abolish privateering if warships of  
a belligerent were also prohibited from  
seizing private property at sea, with the  
exception of contraband of war. The  
other Powers have never assented to  
this amendment to the Declaration  
of Paris, and so we still have the right  
to employ privateers if we choose to do  
so. But our proposal at The Hague  
is in pursuance of a policy which we  
have consistently maintained for half  
a century.

The chief objection to our proposal  
is that the dread of pecuniary losses is  
one of the greatest deterrents of war  
and that the interests of peace would  
not be subserved by exempting private  
property at sea from seizure and confis-  
cation. Commerce is becoming more and  
more a factor in international relations,  
and whatever threatens that in time  
of war makes it more anxious to keep  
the peace. Now the essential viciousness  
of this argument is that it proves too  
much. In effect it says that the way to  
preserve the peace is to make war as  
dreadful and destructive as possible.  
All propositions, therefore, to  
mitigate the horrors of war are ill-  
advised and to be deprecated. If this  
be true, why the decision in re-  
gard to the use of dum-dum bullets?  
The bombardment of cities, the general  
destruction of property, private and  
public, burning and devastation, may  
all be justified and applauded on the  
ground that they make war more hor-  
rible and peace more desirable. It is

the laziest sort of logic. The total  
abolition of war is recognized as most  
desirable, but as unattainable at pre-  
sent. But if we must have war, in spite  
of the general knowledge of its horrors,  
it is certainly important that its cruelties  
and its horrors should be made as  
small as possible.

It may be that the proposal to exempt  
private property at sea will not be ac-  
cepted at The Hague Conference. Amer-  
ican privateering is no longer  
feared as it was half a century ago.  
The great American merchant marine,  
built up as Mr. Cobden said, by low  
taxation and a prosperous people, has  
been nearly annihilated by high taxes  
and navigation laws that were framed  
entirely different conditions. Hence we  
are no longer able to arm privateers in  
such numbers as to destroy an enemy's  
commerce. For all that the American  
proposal was made at a time when we  
had next to the largest merchant mar-  
ine in the world; it is right; and in the  
end, if not now, the commercial nations  
of the world will see that it is to their  
interest to approve it. The feeble ar-  
gument that is made against it is the  
best proof that it is correct.

The New Texas Insurance Act.

Twenty-one life insurance companies  
of other States which have been trans-  
acting business in Texas, including  
some of the most prominent in the  
country, have withdrawn from the  
State on account of the passage of  
what is known as the Robertson bill  
by the late Legislature. The bill went  
into operation on the 14th inst. It re-  
quires that all foreign stock or mutual  
insurance companies, as a condition to  
their right to transact business in the  
State, shall invest and keep invested in  
Texas securities, which are defined, or  
in office buildings in Texas cities of  
25,000 population or more, at least 75  
per cent, of the legal reserve belonging  
to policies written on the lives of citi-  
zens of the State, provided that, upon  
a showing that such an investment  
would be unsafe, permission may be  
granted to invest in the bonds of the  
United States or of any State in the  
Union; and provided, also, that the  
Commissioner may waive the require-  
ments of the act in toto when a com-  
pany makes a sufficient showing, of  
which the Commissioner is to be the  
judge, that it cannot obtain the securi-  
ties mentioned.

The revenue which the State derived  
in 1906 from the companies which have  
withdrawn amounted to \$124,408, and it  
is expected that others which, in the  
aggregate, brought the treasury near-  
ly as much more, will follow their ex-  
ample. This will, therefore, not only  
entail a loss which will have to be  
made up by some form of taxation  
bearing upon the citizens, but cause  
much inconvenience or loss to those  
who wish to carry insurance upon their  
lives. It will force such either to take  
out policies in home companies or in  
the restricted list of foreign companies  
which may submit to the exactions of  
the law, or to go to adjacent States to  
patronize the excluded companies. It  
will to this extent injure, therefore,  
the convenience of Texas policyholders  
in these companies, who without the  
enactment of such laws already had  
ample protection against loss. The solv-  
ency and standing of such corporations  
rest upon the annual report of the  
States in which they are incorporated,  
which is universally accepted, and  
would not be strengthened by the tax-  
ation imposed by the new law.

This view is accepted by the most  
intelligent of the press and by the  
leading lawyers of the State, who re-  
cognize in the new statute the imposi-  
tion of a hardship upon the people  
rather than the excluded corporations.  
Referring to the Mutual companies,  
and particularly to the three largest  
which underwent such a rigid over-  
hauling in New York two years ago,  
the Galveston News says: "They are  
not merely combinations of a few un-  
restricted individuals who are ready to  
despoil us. These companies do not be-  
long to the officers and agents thereof.  
They are, rather, immense aggrega-  
tions of citizens, Texans and residents  
of other States, who have their money  
invested and who desire to have their  
interests respected and protected. The  
fool may say in his heart, damn this  
or that company, or damn the 'Big  
Three,' but any person of intelligence  
understands that in damning them he  
is merely condemning his good neigh-  
bors who have policies in them, and is  
simply wreaking his vengeance upon  
the grafters who once ran them into  
scandalous policies, but who are now  
gone, and upon innocent Texans and  
others, sometimes widows and orphans,  
who, under the present laws, are the  
owners of the companies."

The above is but a brief extract from  
a very forceful article containing much  
additional illustration of the lack of  
wisdom exhibited by the Legislature in  
imposing hardships upon policyholders  
for the purpose of repealing the act.

Far-Sighted Mr. Huston.

In 1898 a young man, but newly gradu-  
ated from Princeton, stood before a  
Republican convention in Pennsylv-  
ania. He was a "reformer." He was  
an evangelist of economy. High ideals  
surged through his brain. Statesman-  
ship welled in his heart. Patriotism  
rioted in his blood. From his lips issued  
this—among others—crystalline  
gem of lofty sentiment and distin-  
guished counsel:

"It behooves this convention at this  
time to nominate a Governor who shall  
be the requisite business qualifications to  
save the State from bankruptcy, without  
imposing additional burdens upon the  
people, for if ever in the history of the

State it was necessary to save a dollar  
now is the time.

"The introduction of business reforms  
into all departments of the State gov-  
ernment would redound to the glory of  
the State and to the Republican party."

The young man was Joseph M. Huston.  
He became an architect. From merely  
"an" architect he became "the"  
architect—the architect, in fact, of  
Pennsylvania's new Capitol.

Thus we may see that far-sightedness  
is a precious gift. By taking Mr. Hus-  
ton's advice and saving every dollar  
a large fund was accumulated in the  
public treasury. If the fund had been  
small, the architect and others con-  
cerned in the erection of the new Cap-  
itol would not have fared nearly so  
well. As it happened, Mr. Huston gave  
praiseworthy advice, and he got his re-  
ward. It paid him to be a reformer  
and a champion of economy—nine years  
ago.

Fatigue Antitoxin.

A Bavarian pathologist claims to have  
discovered that fatigue is produced by a  
toxin, and he gives grounds for hope  
that he has discovered an antitoxin  
which will neutralize the effect of the  
fatigue bacillus, or whatever he calls  
the germ that produces the tired feel-  
ing.

There is, of course, an impression that  
fatigue is produced not by a toxin, but  
by work. The farmer who goes out at  
4 a. m. these long summer days and  
works at 8 in the evening does not ask  
for any explanation why he is tired. He  
thinks he knows the reason and is far  
from laying the blame on any toxin, un-  
less it be the toxin of labor. Eight  
hours' sleep is as good an antitoxin as  
he desires, unless he be permitted to ex-  
tend his period of rest to ten hours,  
which he may do on Sunday mornings.

Nevertheless, there are those who  
have not labored sixteen hours, or even  
sixteen minutes, who are overtaken by  
that tired feeling that makes them in-  
disposed to exertion. It might further  
be urged to the effect that they are suffer-  
ing from the ravages of some toxin. Wheth-  
er they would desire to be cured or not  
is very questionable. There are those  
who believe that laziness is the most  
approved of all labor-saving devices,  
and many can testify that it has saved  
them much painful exertion.

It is not, of course, to be supposed  
that the fatigue antitoxin is to be used  
as a substitute for that repose which is  
absolutely necessary after prolonged ex-  
ertion. There is nothing morbid about  
such fatigue, and, therefore, no treat-  
ment is necessary beyond the rest which  
nature requires. But there are not a few  
who are said, with much plausibility,  
to have been "born tired." It may be  
possible that neither such people nor  
their parents have committed sins to  
account for such a condition. Maybe  
there was a prenatal bacillus, an in-  
vidious toxin, which condemned them  
from their birth to chronic fatigue. This  
is clearly a morbid state, and calls for  
treatment. If the Bavarian pathologist  
can cure them, and make them hungry  
for useful exertion, he will introduce  
sweetness and light into many house-  
holds upon which the chronic fatigue of  
the head of the family has cast a  
blight.

It may be too early to inquire whether  
such treatment ought to be compulsory.  
Involuntary servitude, except as a pun-  
ishment for crime, is contrary to the  
Constitution. But by the terms of the  
question the antitoxin would not drive  
the man to involuntary labor; it would  
simply make it voluntary; perhaps,  
even delightful. Is this essentially dif-  
ferent from treating a man for inebriety  
or insanity? It is an open question  
whether laziness does not produce more  
misery than inebriety; it certainly pro-  
duces more than insanity, on account of  
its wider diffusion.

Of course, if the fatigue antitoxin be-  
comes plentiful it will be necessary to  
watch the employers of labor. One of  
them might tell his employees that it  
was his treat and might secretly so  
inoculate them with the antitoxin that  
they would not want to quit work at all.  
In this way he might get a great deal  
more work done than he paid for, to  
the serious prejudice of his working force.

It is to be hoped that the Bavarian  
gentleman is not too sanguine and that  
he will hurry up his antitoxin. There  
are a good many at this season of the  
year that need it badly.

One of the lawyers for the defense  
of Mrs. Mollie Bowie and her son at  
La Plata, Md., on trial for the murder  
of a daughter's cousin and false lover,  
said to the jury:

"The ingredient of murder, whether in  
the first or second degree, is malice.  
Where is there any evidence of malice  
in the killing of this woman? It is true  
he was killed at the hands of the  
accused and by deadly weapons, but  
no malice existed before, at or since he  
went to his grave. The evidence shows  
none. He was a kind man. They re-  
spected and cherished for him the kind-  
est feeling of friendship."

In other words, it was just a simple,  
trivial act of friendly homicide, not to  
be considered seriously. At the worst,  
it was not to be thought more repre-  
hensible than an indiscretion or a bit  
of good-natured impoliteness. This is  
a novel twist to the unwritten law.  
If approved by the jury, it may yet  
lead to the position that the corpse,  
resulting from such an indiscretion,  
should be made to apologize to the  
slayer for giving him the trouble of  
slaying.

Every son of the South will echo  
the sentiment of the Memphis Commem-  
orial Appeal against overworking the  
term "the southland," but during these  
days of the ambitious mercury and the  
most collar there is a more insistent  
protest against overworking the South-  
erner.

Mr. Rockefeller thinks that the aver-  
age citizen of to-day is enjoying the  
luxuries of the rich man of yesterday.  
But, more correctly speaking, the rich  
man of to-day is enjoying luxuries pur-  
chased with money plucked from the  
average citizen of yesterday.

J. S. B. Thompson Promoted.

Atlanta, Ga., July 15.—The announce-  
ment was made here to-day that J. S.  
B. Thompson, for many years general  
agent of the executive department of  
the Southern railway, with headquar-  
ters in Atlanta, has been appointed to  
the position of assistant to the presi-  
dent of the road, effective last Satur-  
day. Mr. Thompson's headquarters will  
remain in Atlanta.

Held on Assault Charge.

Bloomington, Ind., July 15.—[Special.]  
—The preliminary trial of Prof. William  
O. Bohannon, of Evansville, a former  
Bloomington High School teacher, on  
the charge of criminally assaulting Miss  
Nettie Northcutt, one of his students,  
was held to-night. Bohannon was  
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# Westward

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and the beautiful Summer Resorts of the Cascade Range, Puget Sound and the Columbia River, to the Pacific Ocean Beaches, with

## Yellowstone Park

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For reservations and full information, write W. E. SMITH, D. P. A., 45 Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Northern Pacific Railway

For Summer Travel booklets, write A. M. CLELAND, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 1909

## "CARTER'S HOLE"

Scene of Camp of Many Jolly Boys.

## POLICE BREAKING UP STREET CORNER GANGS.

COMPANY C TO GO TO-MORROW

The juvenile camp, established yesterday at "Carter's Hole," on Silver creek, a few miles northeast of New Albany, one of the most beautiful camping spots in Southern Indiana, promises to be a great success in every particular. The boys assembled yesterday morning about 6 o'clock and an hour later were on their way to the camp, the smaller ones being conveyed there in wagons, while the larger ones stepped the six miles as easily as a column of soldiers, covering the distance in a little more than an hour. The tents had already been stretched and the first work of the boys was to hoist the flag to the top of a lofty derrick, planted there in advance, and it is to float during the two weeks of the camp.

An ample supply of provisions had been sent out and at the noon hour the little fellows were so active that 100 loaves of bread were devoured in thirteen minutes, showing that Mr. Whitcomb, who had agreed to donate all the bread for the camp during the outing, will be commended to increase the donation. The camp was opened with devotional services by the Rev. Samuel Redd, pastor of the DePaul Memorial M. E. church, who afterward delivered an interesting address to the boys.

During the week other boys will join the campers, and it is expected that within the close of the month sixteen years of age will be enjoying camp life. The camp is in a sufficient number of competent men to assist them in caring for their young charges.

### STRUCK GIRL IN FACE.

Walter Waters Severely Handled in Police Court.

Walter Waters and Harry Burehards were punished in the City Court by New Albany by Judge Parla, both for intoxication, and one for assault on a young woman. They were arrested by Sergeant Neufus Saturday night on a charge of intoxication, and it was afterwards ascertained that Waters had assaulted Miss L. Reeves, striking her several blows in the face. Burehards was fined \$10 for assault and battery and given sixty days in jail.

At the time Miss Reeves was assaulted and a companion were returning home from work at the Home telephone exchange and on their way the two young men insisted upon accompanying them. The girls endeavored to avoid them, and after Burehards had been taken into custody by Sgt. Neufus his companion followed.

## This is Pond's Extract Soap

It is the finest of pure soap to which is added just the proper amount of Pond's Extract—(and everybody knows what a boon and blessing to troubled skin Pond's Extract is!)

The two multiply the merits of each other—combine to form a new substance, with a new cleansing power and stimulating, soothing, curative value found separately in no other soap or lotion.

Pond's Extract Soap takes the fire and redness from a burning skin—strikes straight at the cause of all local skin troubles, and nourishes, heals, soothes, beautifies—cures skin rashes, eruptions, pimples, chafing, scalp diseases.

Wash and bathe as frequently as you like with Pond's Extract Soap—there will be no irritation—nothing but wholesome cleanliness, clear, healthy skin, comfort and beauty.

ARMOUR & COMPANY  
Makers of Fine Toilet Soaps. Sole Licensees from Pond's Extract Co.

## TOO FASHIONABLE

### Criticism of Indiana's New Parole Law.

CARL LEWIS, ASSISTANT STATE AGENT, GETS BLAMED.

VIRGIL W. TEVIS STIRS HORNETS' NEST BY SERMON.

HE PREACHED ON "GOSSIPS."

The official work of Carl Lewis, who was recently appointed an assistant State agent for the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, is being criticized in some parts of Indiana, although personally Mr. Lewis is well liked. The system under which he is working, it is believed, causes the criticism. In the vicinity of Kokomo especially there is a widespread dislike to the new law that permits of a man being paroled on the trial of a judge on a conviction to the first offense, by this law the prisoner is practically under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville or the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City.

Those who are criticizing the law say the convicted persons should be under the control of the authorities in the counties where they belong and should be looked after by them instead of by an assistant State agent who is not a resident of the county. The law does not extend to the county officers and the assistant State agent is not a resident of the county. The law is a new one and it is being looked at with some interest.

## CARAVAN TRADE DEAD IN SAHARA.

Ships of the Desert Are Too Slow For Modern Traffic.

[New York Sun.]

All the routes the trade has followed for ages across the larger part of the Sahara controlled by France are now open to the traveler, who may go on foot or by camel or by motor car. The caravan trade, which has been the life of the desert for centuries, is now being supplanted by the modern methods of travel. The caravan trade is now dead in the Sahara.

## STIRS UP HORNETS' NEST.

Mr. Tevis, Formerly of Jeffersonville, Now Rashville Minister.

The Rev. Virgil W. Tevis, a former pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Jeffersonville, Ind., who is now a minister in the same denomination at Rashville, Ind., has stirred up a hornet's nest by his sermon on Sunday at "Gossips."

## YOUNG WOMAN DIES.

Few Knew of Illness of Miss Foster Hawes.

Widespread regret was occasioned in Louisville at 6 o'clock last evening by the announcement that Miss Foster Hawes, one of the handsomest and best known young women of the city, had died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hawes, 624 Walnut street, from an attack of cholera.

## NOTES OF THE NEWS OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

James E. Taggart, executor of the estate of Peter Dillon, has transferred 100 acres of land in Grant 212 to William H. Castor for \$5,000.

## DOUGLASS BUILDING HAS ITS FORMAL OPENING.

The Douglass building, at 724 West Walnut street, owned by colored people, will have its opening from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. tomorrow. The building is a two-story structure, the only one of its kind in the city, and is a credit to the colored people.

## CHARLES DICKENS NOT "IRISH" DICKENSON.

He is known among his companions as "Irish" Dickenson, but the man who yesterday morning at Prospect, yesterday afternoon at Prospect, and yesterday evening at Prospect, was not a son of Mr. Charles Dickens, as has been stated. His real name is Charles Dickens, and his mother died when he was a boy.

## Deacon Sues Preacher.

William H. Jacob, who says he is a deacon in the Greenfield Baptist church at Prospect, yesterday afternoon brought suit against William Redd, pastor of that church, for \$1,000. The suit was filed in the Circuit Court at Louisville.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

To the Cool North via the North-Western Line.

The North-Western Line reaches with direct train service and through Pullman Sleeping Cars, a series of cool summer resorts, hunting and fishing grounds in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Michigan, which, for variety of interest, excel all others. Numerous good hotels, boarding houses and camps. Some of the best fishing in the world. If you are interested in finding a place suited to your particular needs, call upon any ticket agent, or address N. M. BREEZE, General Agent, 436 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.

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The most delicate kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Wearing Apparel, etc. Fancy Coloring and Pressing.

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Twin-Screw Passenger Service, PLYMOUTH-CHEROKEE-HAMBOURG.

Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 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# ROYAL VANEVINS FEATURE EVENT

Durnell's Bay, Son of Royal  
Flush, Equals Track  
Record.

GOOD DAY FOR FORM PLAYERS.

Seagate Stakes Will Bring Out Good  
Field of Three-Year-Olds  
To-day.

NOVEL ARRANGEMENT IN RING.

RIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK.

July 15—Royal Vanevins won the Atlantic Stakes at five and one-half furlongs, which had an added value of \$1,500, the big feature at the local course this afternoon, and in doing so equaled the track record of 1:06. It brought out a fairly representative crowd of two-year-olds. Aside from the Atlantic Stakes the handicap at one and one-half miles was the feature, and it really brought out a better field than the stake event.

A novel arrangement of the bookmakers in the field ring has gone into effect and has proven a success. The bookmakers of arranging the layers in a circle, Ringmaster Cavanaugh has placed them in a series of two rows, with placards at the end of each row, and the crowd to get in and out of the pavilion, and also gives all of the bookies a chance to handle the money.

To-day's feature will be the Seagate Stakes, a mile and one-half for three-year-olds. Frank Gill, Montgomery, Danna Ken, Tony Faust, Charles Edward, W. H. Daniel, Foun-terman, Kilgore, Zolnest and Jack Albin are among the eligibles, and it is certain to result in a very interesting struggle.

On Wednesday the Venus Stakes, which is worth \$7,500 to the winner, will be decided. This event is at five and one-half furlongs for two-year-olds. Megs Hill, Stannin, Fancy, Lady Win-ter, Keep Moving, Julia Powell, Gold-er, Half Governor, Montgomery, Super-pan, Kilgore, Zolnest and Jack Albin are among the eligibles, and it is certain to result in a very interesting struggle.

Friday will be an off-day, but on Satur-day the programme consists of the Steeplechase, the Handicap and Neptune Stakes. The Currah is over the short course of about two miles, with Phant-om, Jimmy Lane, Kernal, Pioneer, Arabo, Dr. Locust, Shorty, Williams, Palm, Bound Brook and other good jump-ers engaged. The Isip Handicap is at a mile and an eighth, with Don Enriquez, Flip Flap, Dishabille, Kerchival, W. H. Daniel, Nealon, Montgomery, Superpan, Frank Gill, Cairngorm, Conville, Angler, Sam Crawford, Drasner, Red Filar, First Premium, Tony Faust, Proper, Philander, Cabochon, Coy Mager, Long Ball, Monopoli, Levat, Jack Albin, Far West, Penaritz, Lat, Materson, Borghese, Wexford, Mar-tin Doyle, Electoneer and Dolly Spanker among his eligibles. The Neptune is of three-quarters of two-year-olds, and another of the club's \$7,500 features, Chapultepec, Magazine, Masque, Besom, King James, Ben Fleet, Stargowan, Robert Cooper, Smokey, Long Ball, Monopoli, Levat, Jack Albin, Far West, Penaritz, Lat, Materson, Borghese, Wexford, Mar-tin Doyle, Electoneer and Dolly Spanker among his eligibles. The Neptune is of three-quarters of two-year-olds, and another of the club's \$7,500 features, Chapultepec, Magazine, Masque, Besom, King James, Ben Fleet, Stargowan, Robert Cooper, Smokey, Long Ball, Monopoli, Levat, Jack Albin, Far West, Penaritz, Lat, Materson, Borghese, Wexford, Mar-tin Doyle, Electoneer and Dolly Spanker among his eligibles.

First Race—Six furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling. Sanguine, 10 (Miller), 4 to 5. Youtful, 10 (Miller), 6 to 1. Fresh, 10 (Miller), 9 to 1. Ansonia, Sweet Tale, The Dane, Tommy Ahearn, Sukey's Son and Melzar also ran. Second Race—Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Amanda H. 10 (Stall), 9 to 1. Blue Pate, 12 (Stall), 9 to 1. Red Kett, 10 (Stall), 9 to 1. Judge O'Gin, Sunglow, The Doctor and Washah also ran. Goldray fell.

Third Race—Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward. Cressing, 11 (Miller), 6 to 5. Slater, 11 (Miller), 6 to 5. Gamburins, 11 (W. McIntyre), 10 to 1. Annetta Lady, Cinchona, Poqueingue, Ve-tours, Lady Esther, Racine, H. Gentian, Sun Fire and Sunray also ran. Fourth Race—Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds; two and one-half miles. Royal Vanevins, 9 (Dugan), 3 to 5. E. O'Neill, 9 (Notter), 7 to 1. Maels and Pats, 9 (Miller), 7 to 1. Time, 1:06.

Fifth Race—Handicap; one and one-half miles. Circular, 11 (Ratke), 16 to 5. Yankee Girl, 12 (Booker), 15 to 1. Far West, 11 (Montgomery), 4 to 5. Time, 1:45.25. Cairngorm, Confedrate, Rye and Dolly Spanker also ran.

Sixth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Lullatone, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Seventh Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Eighth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Ninth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Tenth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Eleventh Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Twelfth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Thirteenth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Fourteenth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Fifteenth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Sixteenth Race—Mile and sixteenth. Melrose, 10 (Miller), 7 to 5. Howard Sheen, 10 (Miller), 4 to 1. Hensel, 10 (W. Doyle), 7 to 1. Time, 1:47.

Savoy ..... 102 He Knows ..... 102  
Cornob ..... 102 Allow ..... 84  
SIXTH RACE—Selling; six furlongs. 102  
Ophelia Lad ..... 102  
Robin Hood ..... 102  
Battulace ..... 102  
Graf ..... 102  
Green Seal ..... 102  
Chief Hayes ..... 102  
Algonquin ..... 102  
Quadrille ..... 102

Results at Buffalo.  
Kentworth Race Track, July 15.—A good card was provided for the local race lovers this afternoon. The feature was a handicap at six furlongs. Owing to the light weights imposed, wagers were freely made during the morning that the track record of 1:12 for the distance would be equalled. Much interest was also taken in the steeplechase handicap, which brought out a good field of jumpers.

R. L. Thomas, the Kentucky turfman, is on hand to-day and is making his opinion of the local racing set. He has Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Second Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Third Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Fifth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Sixth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Seventh Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Eighth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Ninth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Tenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Eleventh Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Twelfth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Thirteenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Fourteenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Fifteenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Sixteenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Seventeenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Eighteenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Nineteenth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Twentieth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Twenty-first Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Twenty-second Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Twenty-third Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

Twenty-fourth Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bridge, 102 (Handa), 4 to 1. Calamity Lad, 102 (Lazetta), 4 to 1. Jockey Schilling under contract and is certain to get a ride for his money when the bid is aboard. Summaries: Position, 100 furlongs; for two-year-olds. First Race—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Aphrodite, 102 (A. Brown), 4 to 1. Uncle Toby, 112 (H. Hogg), 7 to 1. Time, 1:01.55.

# CHICAGO BEATS PHILADELPHIA

St. Louis and Boston  
Break Even In Double-Header.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS GIANTS.

Boston Wins Sixteen-Inning Game  
From St. Louis in the American League.

RESULTS OF OTHER CONTESTS.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American Association.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—(Special.)  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—(Special.)  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—(Special.)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)

National League.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—(Special.)  
BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—(Special.)  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 15.—(Special.)

American League.  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 15.—(Special.)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)  
DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—(Special.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.  
American Association.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—(Special.)  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—(Special.)  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—(Special.)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)

National League.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—(Special.)  
BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—(Special.)  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 15.—(Special.)

American League.  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 15.—(Special.)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)  
DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—(Special.)

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.  
American Association.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—(Special.)  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—(Special.)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—(Special.)

National League.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—(Special.)  
BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—(Special.)  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 16.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—(Special.)

American League.  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—(Special.)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—(Special.)  
DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—(Special.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—(Special.)  
BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—(Special.)  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—(Special.)  
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 15.—(Special.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—(Special.)  
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